

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

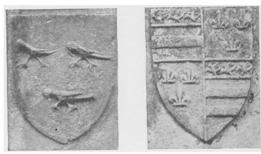
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

indeed, profound; yet in no actual respect is the figure female. On the whole, then, the sculpture would seem to have been made at a time when the proficient and objective Buddhist art of T'ang had been replaced somewhat, at least, by the more deeply inspired and subjective art of Sung, and if, therefore, we date the figure in the twelfth century of our era, we shall not, in all probability, be far wrong.

J. E. L.



Arms of Jean de Wignacourt

A French Escutcheon of the Sixteenth Century

THE Pietà from Eastern France, described and illustrated in the Bulletin for April, 1919, contains two escutcheons bearing devices which it was at the time impossible to connect with any known family line in France. The Marquis de Luppé has since kindly interested himself in their identification, and learns that the bearings in the right hand shield are those of Messire Jean de Wignacourt, Knight, Governor of Le Quesnoy in the sixteenth century, whose wife was Jeanne Baillaud (or Bailleud) à Corneille. The birds on the shields represent the smaller species of crow called in French "corneille." The three fleurs-delis, although since Louis VII (d. 1180) the special emblem of the kings of France, are found independently of any royal connection in the arms of many noble families. The identification of the devices contributes to the importance of the relief as a document in the history of sculpture in France, and the Museum gladly acknowledges its indebtedness to M. de Luppé for his interest in the matter.

Resignations of Mr. Huger Elliott and Mrs. Robert L. Scales

R. HUGER ELLIOTT, Director of the Department of Design at the School of the Museum and Secretary of the Council since 1912, and Supervisor of Educational Work at the Museum since 1913, has resigned his position to become Principal at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. In this post Mr. Elliott becomes the colleague of Mr. Langdon

Warner, Assistant Curator of Chinese and Japanese Art at this Museum from 1909 to 1913, and since appointed Director of the Museum in Philadelphia. It is understood that Mr. Elliott will supervise the educational work of the Philadelphia Museum in addition to his duties at the School.

Mrs. Robert L. Scales, Assistant in the educational work of the Museum since 1913, and Museum Instructor since 1915, has resigned her position to become Dean of Women at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. The Institute offers its women students courses in household economics, library work, secretarial studies, and the arts of design. The Dean of Women has no responsibilities in connection with the teaching given, but is otherwise in charge of the whole life of the women students, now numbering between four and five hundred.

The regret universally felt at the Museum over the resignations of Mr. Elliott and Mrs. Scales is tempered by the assurance that both these officers are undertaking large responsibilities for which they are admirably fitted, at once by endowment and by their experience at this Museum.

Notes

IN THE FIRST WATER-COLOR ROOM in the Evans Building there have been gathered a number of pieces of furniture, of silver and of pewter, dating from the early years of the Plymouth Colony. The exhibit includes a panelled oak chest brought over in the *Mayflower* by Edward Winslow, afterward Governor of Plymouth Colony.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS by the late Bela L. Pratt, shown for some time in the grounds of the Boston Society of Natural History, has been temporarily installed in the Forecourt of the Museum, where it forms a pendant to the statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne by the same sculptor. It is understood that a permanent location for the statue is under consideration by the Committee in charge.

MISS MARGARET L. WHEELER, Radcliffe 1918, has been appointed assistant in educational work, and in the autumn will assume the duties hitherto performed by Mrs. Scales.

MR. ASHTON SANBORN has been appointed Secretary to Dr. Reisner and will take up his duties in Egypt early in the fall. Mr. Sanborn formerly assisted in the work of the Classical Department and has since been engaged with the Egyptian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the coming season Dr. Reisner plans to continue the exploration of the tombs of the Kings of Ethiopia in the Sudan. Dr. Reisner reports that another consignment of the results of his work is nearly ready for shipment to America.